

~~SECRET~~

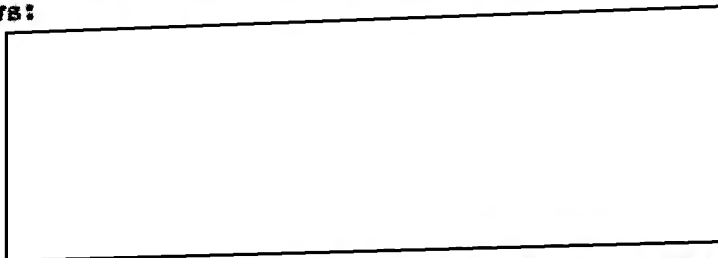
CONFIDENTIAL

10 August 1961

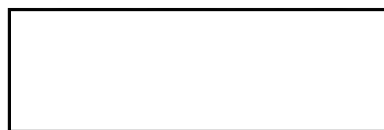
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Analysis Branch, DD/CR
FROM : Chief, Publications Staff, ORR
SUBJECT : Release of CIA/RR GM 61-4, Angola,
24 July 1961, Secret, to Foreign
Governments

1. It is requested that the attached copies of subject report
be forwarded as follows:

#90 - #95
#96 - #98
#99
#100 - #101
#102
#103



2. All ORR responsibilities as defined in the DDI memorandum of
13 August 1952, "Procedures for Dissemination of Finished Intelligence
to Foreign Governments," as applicable to this report, have been fulfilled.



8 Attachments

DOCUMENT NO. 2
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐
☐ DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S 1989
NEXT REVIEW DATE:
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 24/8/79 REVIEWER:

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Copy No. 198

GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

CIA/RR GM 6I-4
24 July 1961

ANGOLA



DOCUMENT NO. 1
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐
☒ DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: _____
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 24/8/79 REVIEWER:

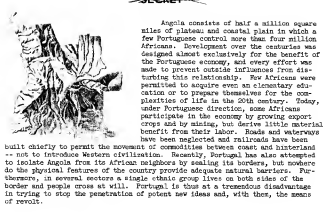
25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

WARNING

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~SECRET~~



Physical Characteristics

Most of Angola is part of the great plateau of Central Africa, and has elevations averaging 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The highest area, in west-central Angola, is 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level and is a drainage center from which rivers flow in all directions. The rivers in the north, of which the Cuanze and Cuanza are the most important, flow into the Congo Basin. Those of the east drain into the Zambezi River system, which empties into the Indian Ocean. The Kunene and other southern-flowing rivers disappear in the Kalahari and Kalahari Desert; and several short streams flow westward from the plateau to the coast.

Toward the east and south the plateau slopes gently and continues, with little change, into Northern Rhodesia and South-West Africa. On the north, where the plateau has been highly dissected by streams, elevations decrease more rapidly to the Congo Basin. On the west the plateau drops sharply to a coastal plain only 30 to 50 miles wide.

In climate, Angola is transitional between the rainy Congo basin and arid southwestern Africa. The rainy season is from October through April. The amount of rainfall diminishes from north to south and from east to west. Most of the plateau - some two-thirds of the area of Angola - receives 40 to 60 inches. A narrow strip along the southern border and the coastal plain as well as adjacent lower slopes receive less than 20 inches of rain. Offshore, the cool Benguela current flows northward and causes considerable fog and humidity on the coastal plain.

The annual range of temperature is not large nor do average annual temperature differ much from one part of the country to another. The coastal strip generally averages, for the year, about 8 Fahrenheit degrees hotter than the highest parts of the plateau, but mean monthly means at altitudes below 5,000 feet are as hot as the coastal lands. Inland on the coast, and San Salvador at 1,500 feet on the plateau, all have averages of about 79° for the year, but 36 at Banfield at 5,800 feet has an average of 69°. In the south and on the dry coast, daily ranges (20 to 40 degrees) are close to those of a desert. December through March are the warmest months; the coolest months are June through August, when frosts are frequent on the southern plateaus.

Lower temperatures and greater temperature ranges make the plateau somewhat more desirable climatically for white habitation than the coast, particularly in areas above 3,000 feet. Despite this advantage and government pressure to settle in the central and southwestern highlands, however, Portuguese immigrants have been influenced largely by economic and cultural factors and have settled chiefly in the urban areas along the coastal plain, particularly in and around Luanda.

From what little is known of Angolan soils it is assumed that they are characteristically poor and stony, although interspersed with occasional pockets of fertile soil. The productivity of the land has been further reduced by accelerated soil erosion induced by deforestation, burning, and poor agricultural practices. The characteristic vegetation is savanna. From Lobito northward, the coastal strip has a combination of dry open grassland and grassland with scattered

scrub or trees, whereas most of the coastal desert south of Lobito has only a scant growth of desert grasses and plants with coarse woody stems on the foot of the plateau. Across southern Angola runs a narrow dry strip of short grass and open woodland. In the remaining three-fourths of the country, vegetation varies from scrub to open savanna with occasional large tree areas. True forest is found only in the far northeast, generally well above the average altitudes and interspersed with open savanna. Most of these areas are in a strip about 30 to 50 miles wide that extends through the coffee-growing area from the lower Cuango River northwest toward the Congo River.

Despite Portuguese attempts to seal off Angola, the geographical position and characteristics of the country make complete and permanent isolation impossible. Along much of Angola's 2,500-km land frontier, infiltration and cross-border commerce are rampant. The border areas include an major political barriers, with the possible exception of rougher terrain in the north. Economic development and transportation facilities are primitive, and the white population is sparse. The coffee-growing area of the northwest is even more vulnerable to infiltration than other parts of the country because the Quicongo $\frac{1}{2}$ live on both sides of the border and because the vegetation in the northwest provides good cover for guerrillas. The border areas are also the major concentrations of arms concentrations near the major ports, and the 1,100-mile coastline is as easy to penetrate as the land frontiers.

Figure 1

4010

The African population of Angola consists of two major groups, the Bantu and the non-Bantu Khoisan. ^{2/} Over the centuries successive waves of conquering Bantu have killed or assimilated Khoisan peoples or dispersed them southward. According to the latest available census (1970) the Bantu number more than 4,000,000, whereas the Khoisan consist of only 45,000 Hottentots and 5,000 Bushmen. A 1995 estimate suggests that the total population of Angola is more than 13,500,000.

The Bantu belong to a family of tribes that engulfed the Compo 3rd and Angola

Long before colonial administration deposed native rulers. In Angola today the Bantu include four main linguistic groups - Umbundu, Kimbundu, Kikongo, and Ovambo. The Ovambo are a mixture of Bantu and Khoisan, and are found in the north, near the Namibian border. The Kikongo, Kimbundu, and Herero (see note 2) are the 150 ethnic subgroups approximately 1,140,000 Umbundu, 1,063,381 Kimbundu, 489,000 Kikongo, and 326,000 Ovambo. Both major and minor linguistic groups include many tribes, 74 of which are listed on the accompanying map. Relatively little information about them has reached the outside world. Almost no information is available on the extent to which tribalism has been a factor in the development of the national state. Tribalism spreads into Angola. The number of distinct tribes, however, and the diversity of native languages may indicate a lack of unity among the Bantu themselves and little or no cohesion among the entire African population.

Because the Portuguese have encouraged the use of their own language by the Bantu, hoping it would be a civilizing and unifying force, and because the more educated Africans came to detect their Bantu languages as being a sign of inferior status, the use of Bantu among the relatively urbanized Africans has been nearly eliminated. In an effort to force their children to learn Portuguese, some African parents have even prohibited the use of their native tongue at home.

At least four of the Bantu linguistic groups live on both sides of international boundaries: the Qongo along the Congo border; the Qaloce (Tschoco) along the Congo and Rhodesia borders in the east; and the Bavers and Mbo along the South-West Africa border. Of these the Qongo, numbering 1.5 million in Angola and approximately 1 million (bakongo) in the Congo, are by far the most significant cross-border ethnic group. Their ancestors have lived in northwestern Angola and the western Congo for many centuries, and present ethnic ties are close. ^{5/}

Theoretically traffickers have been given the opportunity to achieve Portuguese citizenship through *assealado* status, but actually most of them have remained *indigenas* -- natives having no political rights and subject to lower wage rates and taxes for 6 months of the year. Although assimilation of the native population is a legal goal of the Third Republic, the *indigena* concept then a functioning policy. No more than 10,000 and possibly as few as 5,000 African males in Angola have achieved *assealado* status. The remainder of the population has been used for labor by those who are Portuguese citizens -- listed in the 1970 census as *servidores*. These are legitimate residents who arrived through the husband or father, or are legitimate mulattoes, who automatically

Received Portuguese citizenship at birth. To become an assimilated, a male African must (1) be more than 18 years old, (2) be married, (3) have completed military service or possess proof that he is not a deserter, (4) speak Portuguese correctly, and (5) have acquired the customs and habits of a Portuguese citizen and have no police record. In exceptional cases the restrictions have been modified or waived in part, but almost exclusively for the few Africans who are government employees.

The angoloides do not have an effective voice in Lisbon nor in the local affairs of Angola, nor have they had the opportunity -- either in Angola or Portugal -- for the kind of education that might prepare them for political and administrative responsibilities. The 1950 census showed that more than 15,000 of the total number of 30,000 angoloides were illiterate. Presumably most of these illiterates were women and children. Although, according to the same census, some 5,000 angoloides had had some school education, few had finished the primary course; and none had completed secondary school.

Educational facilities have been provided chiefly for the Portuguese rather than the African population of Angola, and all school systems are closely controlled by the government. The basic African schools are run largely by the Roman Catholic Church and offer a 5-year elementary education. African children are required by law to attend school, and the government operates primary schools, where there are in a slight majority over the Africans. Secondary schools are attended almost exclusively by Europeans. The cost of education is an important factor in limiting African attendance at all levels, and without proper school attendance the African child is subject to being drafted for manual labor.

Portugal

The non-native population of Angola is overwhelmingly Portuguese. Many Portuguese in Angola today were born there and consider themselves Angolans; they have a primary loyalty to Angola rather than to European Portugal. Since 1970 the Portuguese population has increased from 79,000 to about 180,000. This rapid buildup of the white population may be the result not only of a Portuguese desire to strengthen the Angolan economy and retain a firm hold on the province but also of a need to relieve the pressure of population in Portugal.

Throughout the year the stimulus for Portuguese emigration to Angola has come mostly from private interests and effort, chiefly through connections with earlier settlers in the colony. Official schemes have been tried from time to time since 1961, but have been almost entirely unsuccessful. These earlier schemes were unsuccessful, however, in part because of insufficient government supervision and in part because of lack of cooperation among the private firms and the government. The Portuguese government has been seriously to colonize Angola through both private and government-sponsored plans. One of the recent attempts have been adversely successful at some have failed, but considerable sums of money have been wasted on a project at Cella -- the largest government-sponsored project in Angola although it was to include only 350 families. The project was to be a large-scale agricultural project, but the Portuguese government studies or the necessary research on possible crops, and transportation facilities were poor. Settlers assigned to the project, many of whom had come to Angola before 1961, were not given the necessary training and equipment and even less about how to care for animals and machinery.

Some of the Portuguese in Angola live on farms and plantations, but most of them are concentrated in the cities. Even so, they constitute a relatively small proportion of the total population in six of the eight largest cities in Angola. Some 13,000 were in industry, business, trades, or professions; 16,000 in government service; and 10,000 in agriculture. The remainder were engaged in mining. Emigrants from Portugal have included few skilled workers, professional people, or other advanced persons because it was not to their financial advantage to leave. They were attracted to Angola by the promise of higher wages than skilled workers who could earn higher wages there than in Portugal. This advantage, however, was gradually offset, however, by a rise in living costs at a time when salaries were not rising. The result was that many of the emigrants from Portugal were unable to compete with even cheaper African labor. Unemployment during the 1960s was particularly high among the Portuguese, and it was this group that formed the "poor white" class in Angola. During 1960, some white people left Angola.

than entered it, the

Transportation

The construction of railroads leading eastward from the Atlantic coast ports provided the basic transportation for opening up the interior of Angola. Four of the six separate lines start at a port and run roughly eastward to a terminal

on or beyond the plateau; the Congo and the Ogoze cross only the coastal plain. Although the railway companies have been plagued by vacillating and costly government policies for both construction and operation, they have promoted increased cultivation of export crops as well as the building of towns in the interior. The Benguela Railroad, owned by Transgambia Concessions Limited and serving the port of Benguela, was the first to be built. It was completed in 1906 and was the first to cross Africa in any direction and has been linked with southern and eastern African lines since 1931. The Luanda and Moçimboa Railroads are domestic lines owned by the Angolan government. The construction of a third government-owned line, the Namibe Railroad, was started in 1955 and was completed in 1960. It is to tap the coffee-growing areas. Short lines, owned by plantation companies, also run inland from the small ports of Ansoáin and Oito.

The two main ports, Lobito and Luanda, differ considerably. Largely because of mineral shipments from the copper areas of Katanga and Northern Rhodesia, Lobito has developed faster and has led all Angolan ports in the volume and value of total transit trade and in volume of foreign trade. The bulky cotton crop provides the highest single tonnage of domestic products leaving Lobito. Luanda, however, has consistently led in the total value of foreign trade. Luanda has the advantage of being the capital of Angola as well as the principal center serving about half of the white and agregado population and close to 80 percent of the unassimilated African population. The hinterland of Luanda includes 80 percent of the coffee area, over 33 percent of the sugar area, and virtually all of the cotton area.

Road building has been largely neglected or kept to a minimum, and a greatly expanded program of road construction is necessary for further development of the Angolan economy. Of a total mileage of 22,000, less than 500 miles are asphalted. The existing dirt roads are often impassable in the rainy season, particularly in March; and, even in the dry season, they are so poorly maintained that movement is difficult. Only 10,000 miles of the road network consist of unclassified roads, many of which are merely tracks. To an American, even some of the primary roads resemble tracks.

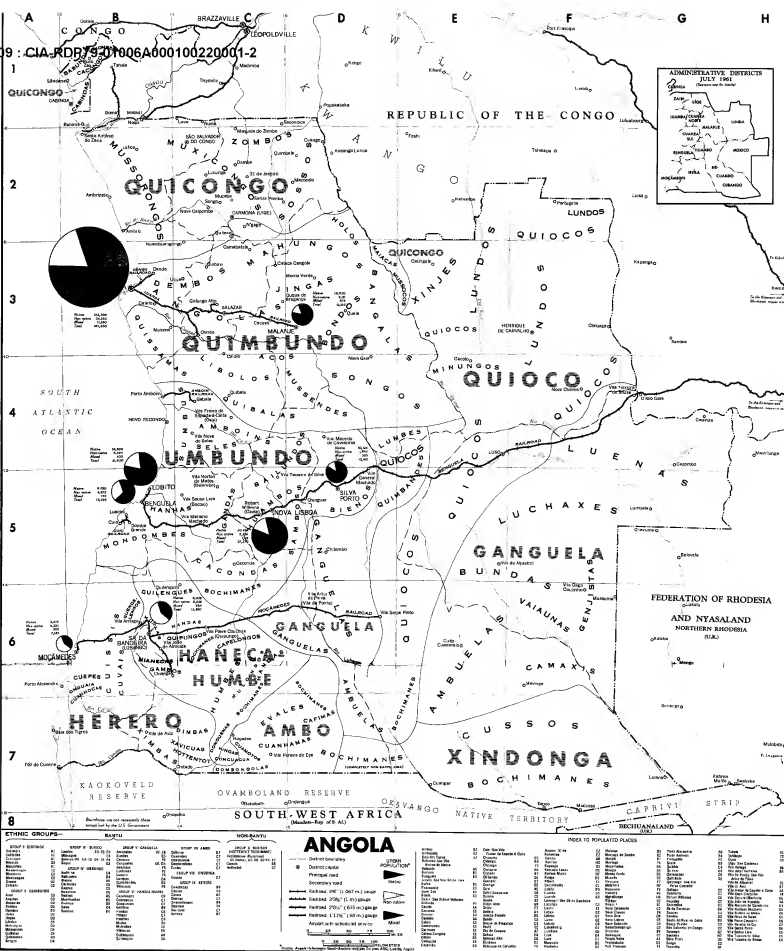
Although
of inland

Angola has a rapidly developing domestic air transportation network linking most of the urban centers with Luanda, where international connections can be made. The administration, operation, and maintenance services of Divisão de Exploração dos Transportes Aéreos (DTA), the government-owned airline, are said to

be among the best and least expensive in Africa. DTA operates DC 3's, Beechcraft D 18's, and Dragon Rapides; it is planning to replace the DC 3's with Fokker Friendship aircraft. The Portuguese national airline, Transportes Aereos Portugueses (TAP), and Air France also use the Luanda airport, which can handle Boeing 707's. Altogether the air transportation picture is one of the better accomplishments of the Portuguese Government in Angola.

The economy of Angola is primarily agricultural and remains so despite governmental attempts at economic diversification. According to recent estimates, only 2 percent or less of the total area of Angola is used for cultivated field and tree crops, but this small agricultural area provides nearly 80 percent, by value, of the country's exports. Coffee is the largest single item, representing approximately 40 percent of the total value of exports. The country has been helped to produce record crops, and the production outlook for 1961 was good before the northwestern growing areas began to feel the effects of the rebellion. Rice, cotton, and sugar are other important items of all exports; corn, cotton, sugar, and fish account for lower percentages.

Although its exports are of no basic importance on the world market, Angola is of considerable economic value to Portugal -- chiefly because Portugal is able to alleviate its foreign trade deficit with Angolan exports. Portugal is not obliged to spend its own foreign exchange to obtain the agricultural produce that



products that cannot be sold on the world market. Only 5 percent of Portugal's total imports come from Angola, whereas more than 15 percent of its exports are sent there. Angola also provides an opportunity for the private Portuguese investor to make large profits.

Eighty percent of the coffee and all the sisal, sugar, and wheat are produced on European farms and plantations. Most of the corn, cotton, cassava, beans, peanuts, oil palm, rice, bananas, mangoes, and hides and skins are produced on small African farms. The marketing of all commodities is monopolized by registered white traders and merchants, who are members of officially recognized trade associations. With the exception of the government-sponsored colonization project at Mocim da Praia, which was designed specifically for Portuguese workers, the entire agriculture is based on African labor. Although African skills are rudimentary, they are adequate for the kind of work required. The white African farmer laborer who helps his newly arrived Portuguese overseer adapt to local conditions.

On the basis of 1960 statistics, it is estimated that approximately 350,000 Africans are employed in the modern economy, controlled entirely by the Portuguese. 1,800,000 are "self-employed" in agriculture, raising enough to feed their families, and have a small surplus to sell; and 475,000 are in the subsistence economy, raising food for themselves and their families. These Portuguese Government figures, however, may be misleadingly low, since they do not take account of the prevalent standard of living of the "self-employed" Angolans, it is likely that they also are close to the subsistence level. Most of the Africans employed in the modern economy are from the Benguela, Namibe, Lunda, Bié-Cuanabana, Cuanza Sul, Zaire, and Uige Districts.

The industrial sector of the Angolan economy was insignificant until recently and even today consists primarily of small agricultural processing plants located in the interior. In 1979, however, the Belgian firm Compagnie Minière de Petroles (Petrofina) found oil in the Zaire province. Petrofina's refinery now has a capacity of 180,000 metric tons. The refinery imports oil because the wells do not meet its capacity requirements. Petrofina united with Portuguese interests to found the Companhia de Petroleos de Angola (Petroangol), which has taken over the operation of the wells and the refinery. The Gulf Oil Company began exploring for oil in the Cabinda enclave in 1958, but ceased operations in 1962. The company resumed operations in 1975, but was forced to suspend them after the outbreak of the rebellion in the spring of 1976. The following is a varied list of new industrial plants was under consideration by the government:

During the past 30 decades while the Belgians were speeding up the development of the mineral wealth of the Congo and the British were exploiting the Rhodesian copper deposits, the Portuguese displayed a singular lack of interest in overseas investment and capital accumulation. The Portuguese colonial economy has produced very little on development of any kind in Angola, spending only about \$39 million between 1939 and 1969; and, because the Portuguese planned to develop Angola essentially without outside capital, little foreign capital has flowed into Angola. Perhaps to make up for lost time, Portugal's current development plans are much more ambitious. The Six-Year Plan (1972-6) that was drawn up by the Angolan legislature to cost \$24 billion has been scaled down by Portugal to \$165 million, and the plan is being financed by the Portuguese government in the form of loans to Angola. The plan is still far from realistic.

1. A Bantu linguistic group. Its traditional territory includes part of what is now the Republic of the Congo and part of Angola. In Angola, it is called "Quicoango" and, in the Congo, "Bakongo."

7. The term Congo used for the Republic of the Congo, formerly the Belgian Congo.

8. Ethnic affinity between the Bakongo of the Congo and the Quilombo of Angola was apparent in the early support of the Angolan nationalist party, União das Populações de Angola (UPA), by the Congo Government. The complete party program of the UPA is as follows: "The UPA is a party of the Angolans, the President of the Congo, who is a Bakongo. Recently, however, the UPA has been losing the support of ANAMO. Nonetheless, one reason for diminished support may be the latent ambition of ANAMO to create a Bakongo state that would unite all of the Bakongo people of Angola and the Congo. The UPA is determined to defend the Congo and Angola, whereas the UPA apparently wants to establish an independent Angolan within its present boundaries. Another reason may be that ANAMO wants to annex Angolan tribal territory to the Congo in order to strengthen its position against

~~SECRET~~